

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

Austria Keeps Her Million of Armed Men.

ALEXANDER ACCLAIMED.

France Raises the Cry of "A Grevy to the Rescue."

PONTIFF AND BISHOPS.

View of Bulgaria Through Rose-Colored Spectacles.

A STORM ON ITS TRAVELS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Dec. 6, 1879.

The United States ship Constellation has arrived at Gibraltar.

Prince Gortschakoff arrived at St. Petersburg yesterday afternoon.

The waters of the Guadiana River in Spain have risen considerably and fresh inundations are apprehended.

The Times' Geneva despatch says the snow storm which commenced there on Wednesday continued for twenty hours. Many disasters are reported from the mountains.

The Times' Paris despatch reports that a collision occurred yesterday on the Eastern Railway line, near Bondy, during a heavy snow storm. One person was killed and nine injured.

The North German Gazette asserts that during the visit of the King and Queen of Denmark to Berlin not a word was mentioned about the Duke of Cumberland or the Hanoverian sequestrated monies.

The Standard's Paris correspondent says it is understood that M. Le Royer, Minister of Justice, has announced his intention to resign from the Cabinet, as he does not consider that the recent vote has consolidated the Ministry.

BULGARIA'S HAPPINESS.

The correspondent of the Scotsman at London states that he has just seen some private letters from an influential person in Bulgaria giving warning that not much credit should be attached to the alarmist report telegraphed thence about the political situation there, and saying that the country was never quieter than now.

WOLFELEY'S WORK STILL UNFINISHED.

The Daily News' correspondent at Fort Webber, South Africa, under date of November 13, reports that the Boers still talk of resistance. The same correspondent says Secocoeni showed no wish to make peace. A Times despatch, dated Cape Town, November 18, says Basuto-land and Caffreland are peaceful.

FRANCE'S "MAN ON HORSEBACK."

The Paris correspondent of the Times telegraphs:—"President Grévy alone, at present, has the authority required to group the forces of the liberal party and prevent its elements from breaking up in confusion. All impartial observers have for some time remarked this, and all have been sorry to see President Grévy assume a silence which will soon be looked upon as a fault and almost a neglect of duty. It is time for President Grévy to speak out, and indicate to the nation the sure path of peaceful progress."

AFGHANS IN AIRM.

The Kabul despatch to the Daily News announcing that the Governor of Maidan had been killed by a party of Afghan regulars and hill men, and the Governors of Kohistan and Logar Valley menaced with the same fate, probably means Mahmood Hussein, Major Abdullah Khan and Shahbaz Khan, who were recently appointed Governors of Maidan, Logar and Kohistan respectively; the regulars mentioned meaning part of the ex-Amer's army. A despatch from Peshawar, to the Standard, says that Colonel Baker's force is still at Maidan, watching to prevent a junction of the troops from Kohistan and a body of 7,000 men with twelve guns from Ghuznee.

RUSSIA AND ABYSSINIA.

A despatch from Vienna to the Daily Telegraph says:—"Accounts from Egypt state that the government is actively completing preparations for war with Abyssinia. The War Office at Cairo and the harbor of Suez where the troops are to embark are very animated. If hostilities are resumed the Egyptian forces will be divided into two armies—offensive and defensive, the former to be composed of 8,000 men and the latter of 12,000. The offensive army will be directed on the Egyptian harbor of Arkiko, near Adua, the capital of Abyssinia, and the defensive army will take up two entrenched positions—one at Gashim, near the Bahar River, and the other at Bahja, on the Bender River, thus commanding the two main roads of Abyssinia leading from the North to the Soudan. Gordon Pacha will command the defensive army." On the other hand a despatch from Alexandria contradicts the report of the Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, stating that a telegram had been received from Alexandria that the British and French Consuls at Massowah have summoned King John of Abyssinia to allow Gordon Pacha to return to Egypt without hindrance. The despatch says:—"There is no British Consul at Massowah. No news has been received of Gordon Pacha since he returned to Debraitor at King John's request, and it is not yet time for letters to arrive from him. The report of strained relations between Egypt and Abyssinia is greatly exaggerated. No troops have left Cairo and none are preparing to leave, except one battalion which Gordon Pacha requested in his last communication." The Standard's Cairo despatch says that a special meeting of the Council of Ministers was held yesterday, the Khedive presiding, in consequence of despatches having been received stating that two chiefs, acting under the Khedive's orders, had traced Gordon Pacha to Suakin, where they found him in good health, but were prevented from bringing back any letters from him. King John, with a powerful army, had gone to Gondar. The Egyptian officer commanding at Senhat reports that the Abyssinian General, Ras Alout, means to attack that post.

POPE LEO'S DIPLOMACY.

A despatch from Brussels to the Pall Mall Gazette says:—"The Archbishop of Malines has published a declaration that the Pope never disavowed or blamed the Belgian bishops and will never do so, and that the bishops have always followed the Pope's moderate counsels, as far as circumstances permitted." [Approves of the attitude of the Belgian Episcopate toward the Pope. Le Temps says that, theoretically, perhaps, as the ultramontane journals maintain, neither the Belgian bishops nor the French bishops,

who, like Mgr. Freppel, do not spare their attacks on the laws and institutions, put themselves openly at variance with the Vatican, but practically they remain faithful to an irreconcilable policy which is no longer that of the Court of Rome. While admitting to the Pope, as far as regards principles, they profess an absolute independence as regards conduct. To respect the laws and not to task the government or institutions of a country is a matter of conduct, and on this question there is evidently a disagreement between the Belgian Episcopate and the Vatican. The only remedy, thinks *Le Temps*, is the substitution of a policy of conciliation for the violent policy of Pius IX. Nothing could be more imprudent on the part of those who profess to serve the interests of the Church than to endeavor to make out that the Vatican is opposed to such a policy of conciliation and in harmony with the Belgian bishops.]

AUSTRIAN ARMY REDUCTIONS.
The Lower House of the Reichsrath has rejected the motion for a reduction of the standing army and adopted the first clause of the government's bill fixing the strength of the army on a war footing at 800,000 men. The clause prolonging the operation of the bill for ten years failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority, 174 members voting for and 155 against it. The amendment prolonging it for three years was also rejected. [No better proof can be given of the serious experiment an army reduction would have than the unmarked satisfaction with which the country's enemies have been looking on at the debate. *Le Venezia*, for instance, says:—"We who sympathize with the irreducible can wish for no better allies than the Austrian 'Fortehrit' party. Of a truth, an army which in all its institutions is from year to year at the mercy of this or that political party can be but an armed crowd, robbed of all moral consistency and esprit de corps. Such an army do we 'Irredentas' wish Austria with which to keep us 'out of the Trentino.'" The Emperor has publicly thanked Minister Horst for his opposition to all proposals of army reduction. Horst threatened to retire from the Cabinet and serve his country as simple député if such perilous experiments were made.]

CONGRATULATING THE CAAR.
The Caar visited the theatre at St. Petersburg on Thursday night and was most enthusiastically received. The performance was suspended while the Russian national anthem was sung. An excited crowd on Tuesday broke in the windows of a house near Moscow, whence they supposed the mine had been fired. They had commenced to wreck the house but were stopped by the police. It is reported that two persons have been arrested on suspicion of complicity in the attempt. The *Daily News* understands that about six months ago the Russian Embassy here received information that an attempt would be made on the Caar's life by blowing up the Imperial train. The St. Petersburg government were immediately informed of this, and it is believed that the projected attempt has been more than once frustrated. The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent states that the latest St. Petersburg newspapers received there contain no articles on the attempt on the Caar's life, as they had not received permission to publish them.

HERALD WEATHER SERVICE.

TERRIFIC GALES ALONG THE BRITISH AND FRENCH COASTS—SHIPPING DISASTERS—A HERALD WARNING FULFILLED.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Dec. 5, 1879.

The prediction sent by the Herald Weather Bureau and received here on the 2d, which stated that "a disturbance, attended by rains, followed by snow, and south backing to north-west gales, will arrive off the British and Norwegian, affecting the French coasts, between the 3d and 5th," has been fulfilled in every particular. Ever since the storms that arrived as predicted on the 25th and 27th these islands have undergone an almost continuous bombardment of "those American storms." We have had snow enough over the United Kingdom to interfere considerably with railway and other modes of transit, and at intervals the wind attained a dangerous velocity. On the 3d the barometer began falling quickly along our southwest and west coasts, and the wind increased steadily. The weather became intensely cold throughout England, and the continuous frost caused the canals and navigable rivers to freeze. Reports from Penzance state that the gale continues with full force, making a very high sea along the French coast. At Cherbourg it is said a terrific storm prevailed off the coast on the 4th, and a large number of shipping disasters are reported. The following reports have been received from the coast stations, Scilly:—"A strong north-northwest gale prevails and the prospects for its abatement look bad. The barometer is 29.70 inches." Holyhead:—"The wind blows freshly from the northwest and the pressure is rising." Liverpool:—"The weather is stormy. Heavy snow is falling and the wind is strong from the south-southeast." Plymouth:—"A moderate westerly wind prevails, while the barometer marks 29.70 inches." The Meteorological Office has sent the following to the east and southeast coasts:—"Lower cone, gale over."

STRANDED IN A SNOW STORM.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Dec. 5, 1879.

The Anchor line steamer Anglia, Captain Anderson, from New York November 22 for Glasgow, is stranded, in a snow storm, near Pladda, a low, rocky island of Scotland, in the Frith of Clyde, off the south end of the Island of Arran. It is expected that she will be got off. The vessel makes no water. The crew and passengers have been taken off. Tugs and lighters have been sent to lighten the cargo.

AT THE ANCHOR LINE OFFICE.

Upon inquiry at the office of the Anchor line last evening it was ascertained that the steamship Anglia carried no passengers. She was laden with a full general cargo, and left her berth in the North River fourteen days ago. The agents of the line, the Messrs. Henderson, said that when the news of the stranding of the Anglia reached them they had been expecting a cable despatch informing them of her safe arrival in port. They also said that they expect no further details of the mishap until this morning. The Anglia was a staunch vessel, and the agents say that with the view of the tide and with some assistance from Glasgow, she would be easily got off. The island upon which the Anglia was stranded is about five miles in circumference and is about six miles from the southern end of the island of Arran, in the Frith of Clyde. The Anglia was making her way past the island into the Frith of Clyde, and thence up to Glasgow, when she encountered a blinding snow storm. It is customary, sea captains say, to pass very close to the Pladda, and Captain Anderson, of the Anglia, the Messrs. Henderson believe, must have misjudged his close proximity to the shore in the storm.

TURBULENT IRELAND.

Dublin Castle Points Another Long Gun.

BRENNAN ARRESTED.

How the Herald's Views Were Received in Great Britain.

A COMING RALLY.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Dec. 5, 1879.

The Times of this morning, in an editorial on the Irish question, has the following remarks:—"It would seem from the language of the New York Herald, telegraphed us by our American correspondent, that in the United States, as in this country, all sober minded men are disgusted at the crazy programme of the agitators." The Herald, which for many years patronized Irish disaffection, now warns Irish-Americans 'not to give one cent to the Parnell crowd.' The advice will probably be taken. It is, however, not so much because any contributions from the United States could help Mr. Parnell to do mischief at home that we are pleased to see Americans scornfully repudiating 'Fenian nonsense'; it is more important as showing that neither among the opposition in this country nor among the former friends of Irish nationalism abroad is there any sympathy with the attempt to defy law, confiscate property and unsettle government in Ireland."

THE NEW ARREST.

ARRAIGNMENT AT CASTLEBAR OF THOMAS BRENNAN, SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL LAND LEAGUE—HIS LURID ORATORY AT BALLA—FIRMNESS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

DUBLIN, Dec. 5, 1879.

Great excitement was caused among the members of and sympathizers with the National Land League by the arrest of Thomas Brennan, which took place quietly, soon after seven o'clock in the morning, at his lodgings, No. 7 Russell street. The arrest was for a speech made at Balla on the 22d ult. It was effected by Superintendent Mallon, a detective of police, a sub-inspector of the constabulary of Mayo and two or three detectives. They allowed the prisoner to make every necessary preparation for the journey and then conveyed him to the Midland and Great Western Railway, where another body of police was waiting. Davitt, who heard of the arrest soon after the starting of the train, immediately telegraphed to the agents of the Land League at all towns along the line to give the prisoner a reception. Consequently large crowds assembled about the stations of Mullingar, Athlone and Ballina, also, who rent the air with cheers. The prisoner will be confined in the jail at Castlebar. He is about twenty-six years of age. For a long time he was clerk of the City Mills. He is secretary of the Land League and has always taken a prominent part in Fenian and other demonstrations. He walked behind the hearse at MacCarthy's funeral. It has been his ambition for some time to get arrested. He was much elated when the event occurred. His Balla speech bears a wonderful resemblance to one delivered by Meagher in 1848. On Thursday night Davitt and Brennan attended the Theatre Royal, where Genevieve Ward is playing. When they parted after the performance Davitt said prophetically, "Good by; when I see you again you will be in jail."

BEFORE THE COURT.

Brennan arrived at Castlebar at half-past three this afternoon in the custody of Superintendent Mallon and his assistant. The prisoner was at once conveyed to the Court House. The general public was excluded, but Brennan's friends and representatives of the press were admitted. Major Wyse presided over the magisterial investigation. Myles Jordan, the Crown Solicitor, prosecuted. Charles O'Malley, instructed by Malachi Kelly, defended. After consultation the clerk read the information of Sub-Inspector Carter, of Clancorris, as follows:—"I was at Toonamore, near Balla, Saturday, the 22d ult., and then and there saw a large assemblage of persons, numbering some thousands. I saw then and there a person named Thomas Brennan, of Dublin. The said Brennan made a speech to the assembled assemblage at the same time and place aforesaid, and I say that in the course of the said speech the said Brennan, wickedly, maliciously and seditiously contriving and intending to disturb the peace of the Queen, to raise discontent and disaffection among the Queen's subjects, to promote feelings of ill will and hostility between the different classes of such subjects, to excite such subjects to break the law and attempt to procure otherwise than by lawful means an alteration of the laws of the realm, to resist by force and violence the enforcement by legal process of rights by law established and excite disaffection among and seduce from their duty and allegiance certain members of the Royal Irish Constabulary, did speak and publish to the said assembly certain wicked, seditious and inflammatory words to the following effect—that is to say:—

FENIAN BARS AND ETERNAL TRUTH.

(Here follow the shorthand reporter's notes of Mr. Brennan's speech at Toonamore. While the insertion of his hearer's remarks, they run thus:—Mr. chairman and fellow countrymen—I beg to second the resolution which you have just heard proposed by Mr. Walsh. We are here to-day for a threefold purpose. We are here in the first place to protest against the eviction and possible death of nine of God's creatures—(cheers) to protest in the name of our country and of society against the un-

constitutional arrest of our leaders, who are now paying the penalty of their devotion to the people's cause. (A Voice—"Three cheers for them!")—loud cheers—and we are here to declare our determination to go on with this movement until victory is secured. (A Voice—"Victory or death!")—until that last trace of feudal landlordism is swept from the country. (Cheers.) The English government has come to the rescue of that accursed institution, but cannot save an old, crumbling edifice, which must fall. (A Voice—"The structure is rotten.") Laughter.) Prison bars cannot hide the light of God's eternal truth. ("Hear, hear!")—and though you and I may have to follow Mr. Davitt and Mr. Daly—"Hear, hear!"—the cause cannot be imprisoned. That cause is just and it must triumph. ("Hear, hear!")—and a Voice—"We will not fail in going on with it!" Our lives are no longer our own; they belong to our country and to justice—(cheers)—and we must concentrate them here to-day to the advancement of that cause for which our friends are suffering. (Cheers.) I for one am not here to-day to withdraw anything I have ever said in this movement since I first stood upon that platform in Irishman. (Cheers, and cries of "Never, never!") A voice—"Three cheers for Brennan." (Cheers.) And whatever may be the words which Mr. Davitt used at the Gorteen meeting, I here adopt them to-day—(loud and continued cheering)—and if I knew them I would repeat them, for I believe in my soul that they are the words of justice and of truth. (Loud cheers.) It will become us here not to make long-winded orations. The time for speechmaking has gone by, the hour for the resolve and the act has arrived. (Loud cheers.) The speech to-day is an indictment which I see flashing from your eyes and the determination which roots upon your brows. (Cheers.) Think of the possible scenes which we might be called on here to-day to witness. Think of the poor man who lies in yonder cabin, the hot fever darting wildly through his brain. ("Oh! oh!") Think of the poor child, who every time it asks for a morsel of bread sends a pang sharper than a bayonet thrust through its mother's breast. (Groans and cries of "Shame!") Think of this and then think of the victim. (Groans.) I wish the landlord were here that his ears might catch the execrations of the people. Think of him as he enjoys all the luxuries of life and pockets the money which the sweat of that poor man has wrought from the land. ("Hear, hear!") For in this enlightened nineteenth century God's first decree to alien man is contravened. By what right must the majority of mankind work and toil to support a few in idleness? (Cries of "True, true!") and groans. A voice—"Down with them!" Another voice—"Groans for the tyrants!" (Groans.)

RENT-PAYING IMAGINATIONS.

Think of the blasting ruin aping; think of that of the workhouses and the emigrant ship! ("Oh! oh!")—think of starvation, death and coffin graves—"Hear, hear!"—and then tell me to-day will you be true to the preaching of our friends? (Cheers.) Shall our generation witness such scenes as those of 1847? (A Voice—"No, our blood is up.") Laughter. Forbid it, Heaven! I call on every one of you to-day to do everything in your power to resist it. Organize for the protection of our own race. Combine that you may offer an unbroken front to the common enemy. (Loud cheers.) Surely if you are ever to be earnest it is now, when your best and bravest are in prison; now, when liberty of speech is proscribed in the land; now, when the gaunt spectres of famine and death are standing upon your thresholds. (Cheers.) I appeal to one class in the community. I appeal to the men of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and I ask them are they content to be the destroyers of people of their own kith and kin? (Loud cries of "No, no!") [Addressing the police present]—Look at a possible picture; look at your own brother lying in yonder ditch, dead and naked—"Oh, oh!"—the last garment sold to buy a morsel of food for the poor child in whose body the tooth of the lean dog is now fastened. (Groans.) Ah, men, are you human nature? I say to the men of the Royal Irish Constabulary, can you look on such scenes, and, strong men as you are, do you not feel your knees tremble, and is there not a curse gurgling in your throats? Now, I remember that in '47, when called on to do work similar to that with which you are threatened, and when one of the forces fired on a crowd he found five minutes later that the fatal bullet had lodged in the breast of the mother who bore him. ("Oh! oh!" and "Hear!") You are Irishmen; and I doubt not that beneath many a policeman's jacket a warm Irish heart beats. (Loud cheers.) Are you content, then, to be the destroyers of your own people, or would you rather join and act with them and snatch victory from death and save the lives of the people? (Turning to the crowd)—As for you, my friends, the crisis in your great movement has arrived. Keep before your minds the great fact that the land of Ireland belongs to the people of Ireland. (Loud cheers.) Follow the teachings of the apostles of your creed, who are now its martyrs and its confessors. We tell you what has been told you from every platform in your country. We tell you to pay no rent until you get a reasonable redemption. (Cheers.) We tell you to take no land from which another man has been evicted. (Cheers and cries of "No, no.") "Down with the landholders." And should there be found some men who wish to take a farm from whom another man has been evicted, I say to mark him well; boot him out from the society of men as an unclean thing. (A Voice—"A mad dog.") Let no one be found to buy or sell with him, and watch how the modern Judas Iscariot will prosper. The loss of our comrades throws new duties on us, and we must take off our coats and go to work earnestly in this movement. Although Davitt is now in prison he must know that not 100 but 100,000 men are prepared to take up and carry out the work he began. (Cheers.)

THE WITNESSES EXAMINED WERE SUPERINTENDENT MALLON, DETECTIVE PEPPER AND SUB-INSPECTOR CARTER. ULTIMATELY BRENNAN WAS REMANDED TILL MONDAY. BAIL WAS REFUSED.

ATTITUDE OF THE AUTHORITIES.

The government intend to exert all their strength for the suppression of the seditious utterances of the members of the National Land League, and are showing by their action to-day that they do not believe they have made a mistake in effecting the original arrests. Every honest means of obtaining the conviction of the arrested men will be used. The first step was taken in the Queen's Bench to-day toward removing the trials to Dublin. This new move of the government will cause a postponement of the trials till January. Arrangements have been made for the week for a monster meeting at Cas loren. The market place is capable of holding 60,000 persons. All the great leaders will be there. Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, Daly, Davitt, Ferguson, of Glasgow, and others are expected to attend, and have openly declared that they intend to make seditious speeches. It is believed by the Land League that Brennan's arrest was intended by the government to damp the ardor of the participants in the Castlebar demonstration. Do not be deceived by the reports of intense excitement in Dublin and elsewhere. Save in the West the excitement prevails only in the limited circles of agitators. The general public has merely taken an ordinary interest in the event. It is generally agreed by those who are most friendly to the government that the agitation would have died a natural death before now but for the arrests. The Herald's leader of yesterday morning caused great sensation among the agitators. Messrs. Parnell and Davitt threaten to attack the Herald at the Castlebar meeting on Sunday.

IN SYMPATHY WITH IRELAND.

The socialist labor party held a largely attended meeting last night in the Germania Assembly Rooms. The ostensible object was to express sympathy with the Irish people in their present struggle against landlordism. Mr. Charles Sothorn, who took the chair, asserted that the cause of Irishmen and Englishmen was essentially the same, and that both peoples should stand shoulder to shoulder in the battle against the tyranny of an oppressive aristocracy. Mr. John Swinton followed in a speech in which he extolled the position taken by Parnell and denounced the Irish landlords, after which resolutions similar in purport were unanimously adopted. Dr. Adolph Donai spoke at length in pretty much the same strain as Mr. Swinton, and Citizen Henry Appleton made an ultra-socialistic speech in which he attacked the House of Lords and the aristocracy in the course of his speech said he was ashamed that he was an American, and considered Irishmen as the future leaders in the socialist party. He soundly berated the American press as the instrument of the capitalists to oppress the workingman and did not forget to give a left-handed benediction to the Herald.

SPAIN PRESCRIBES FOR CUBA.

READING THE ABOLITION BILL IN THE SENATE—CAMPOS RENEWS HIS PLEDGES—ECONOMICAL REFORMS—DISCUSSING THE REPORT.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

MADRID, Dec. 5, 1879.

The report on the bill for the abolition of slavery in Cuba was read in the Senate to-day. The Cabinet Council has approved the report of the Senate Committee on the bill. Premier Campos has promised the Cuban Deputies that he will shortly present to the Cortes bills relative to economical reforms and reforms in the laws relative to the coasting trade of Cuba. The government has decided to despatch several small war vessels to Cuba. A council of Ministers was held to-day to discuss the report of the Senate Committee on the bill for the abolition of slavery in Cuba, and should the Ministers approve the modifications proposed by the committee in the draft of the government's bill the report will probably be read in the Senate on Tuesday next.

BLANCO'S PROCEEDINGS APPROVED—BELIEF THAT CAMPOS WILL DISSOLVE THE CORTES RATHER THAN RESIGN.

HAWAII, Dec. 5, 1879.

Accounts from Madrid say that the home government is satisfied with the proceedings of Captain General Blanco. Premier Martinez-Campos cannot leave Spain before the legislative measures for the establishment of reforms in Cuba have been adopted. The return to power of Señor Canovas del Castillo would constitute a political error incalculable to its results. Reforms in Cuba cannot have a possible solution with elements contrary to reform entering the Cabinet. It is the irrevocable intention of General Martinez-Campos to carry out his projects relative to Cuba. If defeated in the Cortes he believed that he will advise the dissolution of that body rather than resign.

THE PREMIER'S PRIVATE SENTIMENTS—THE MAJORITY'S RESISTANCE—BOULVER'S RISKS OF A DISSOLUTION.

Marshall Campos has privately informed the King that there is not the slightest probability of there being a majority in the Cortes in support of his plan for the immediate abolition of slavery, and his bills for assimilating Cubas to the provinces of the Empire, for tariff legislation and other reforms, which he solemnly promised in the name of the mother country on the pacification of 1878, and upon which programme he accepted office. His reason for this opinion is that the conservative, with Señores Canovas and Romero Robledo, are now united, and believe that it is possible to postpone for years the emancipation and tariff reforms which the Cubans unanimously asked for. The Marshal said he and his colleagues must retire if the present Cortes was continued. The King consulted Señor Posada Herrera and other eminent statesmen, and some hope still remains that the crisis may yet be deferred. Meanwhile the majority in the Cortes, backed by Peninsular interests hostile to free trade, resist all compromise, and the situation is very serious. The leaders of every party believe that neither the Marshal nor Señor Sagasta can now form a Cabinet without a dissolution, and all agree that the critical state of the colony and the outbreak of the insurrection make delays dangerous, the danger being likely to be increased when the news of the resignation of the Marshal on this issue reaches Havana. The difficulty will be very great to form a Conservative Cabinet on the basis of resistance to these reforms.

LEAGUE BASE BALL CONVENTION.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1879.

The first session of the League Base Ball Convention was held here to-day. The umpires were chosen for the season of 1880, but their names will not be made public until they accept. Further changes in the constitution were made as follows:—Giving each club the right to suspend a player for drunkenness or insubordination for a period or part of a season and all the following season, during which time he shall not be allowed to play in or against the League. Giving and home club power to enforce its ground rules against visiting clubs, compelling a club to remain over and play off postponed games if it does not desire to leave the grounds at other places, and allowing a League club to play non-League clubs which are more than four miles beyond the corporate limits of said League city (this limit was formerly five miles and the rule was made to accommodate Albany and Troy), and changing the playing rules in 37 against the League. Giving and home club power to enforce its ground rules against visiting clubs, compelling a club to remain over and play off postponed games if it does not desire to leave the grounds at other places, and allowing a League club to play non-League clubs which are more than four miles beyond the corporate limits of said League city (this limit was formerly five miles and the rule was made to accommodate Albany and Troy), and changing the playing rules in 37 against the League. The meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the president previous to April next, when the schedule will be presented.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—1 A. M.

Indications.

For the lower lake region and Middle States, falling barometer, increasing southerly winds, warmer, threatening and rainy weather, followed in southern portions of latter and western portion of former by rising barometer, westerly winds and generally colder clearing weather.

For New England, falling barometer, increasing northeast to southeast winds, warmer cloudy followed by rainy weather.

For the Middle and North Pacific coast regions, partly cloudy or cloudy weather, with rain.

For the South Pacific coast region, partly cloudy weather.

For the canal region of the Middle States, temperature remains above freezing Saturday night.

Cautionary signals continue at Pensacola, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Section 3, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Section 4, Section 3, Port Huron, Alpena, Mackinaw, Grand Haven, Chicago, Milwaukee, Section 1, Escanaba, Marquette and Houghton, and are ordered for Rochester, Oswego, Section 5, Wood's Hole, Newport, New London, New Haven, New York, Sandy Hook, Barnegat, Atlantic City, Cape May, Lewes, Norfolk, Baltimore, Cape Henry, Kitty Hawk, Cape Hatteras, Cape Lookout, Macon, Smithville, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville and Cedar Keys.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's pharmacy, Herald Building, No. 218 Broadway—

Michigan, Grand Haven, Chicago, Milwaukee, Section 1, Escanaba, Marquette and Houghton, and are ordered for Rochester, Oswego, Section 4, Wood's Hole, Newport, New London, New Haven, New York, Sandy Hook, New Bedford, Natick, N. City, Cape May, Lewis and Clark, Baltimore, Cape Henry, Kitty Hawk, Hatteras, Cape Lookout, Macon, Smithville, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville and Cedar Keys.					
THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.					
The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's pharmacy, Huxley Building, No. 118 Broadway.					
1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.		
3 A. M.	36	40	3:30 P. M.	37	44
6 A. M.	35	38	6 P. M.	34	45
9 A. M.	35	39	9 P. M.	30	44
12 M.	37	43	12 P. M.	32	43
Average temperature yesterday		42	Average temperature for corresponding date last year		34½

"ALWAYS WITH YOU."

The Herald has received \$5 from Mrs. Winans for Mrs. Breslin and her six little children of Chrystie street, Hoboken.

SILENCED IN A FEW HOURS—A DISTRESSING CASE.

By HALL'S HONEY OF HOREHOOD AND TAR. Sold by FINE'S TROUSERS Drops cure in one minute.

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